



The International Maritime Transport and Logistics Conference

“MARLOG 12”

**Sustainable & Innovative
Technologies**

Towards a Resilient Future

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Resilience Strategies in Ports and Maritime Transport in the Mediterranean Sea – **Priority Areas for Policy Action**

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Secretariat of the Union of the Mediterranean
(UfM)





Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

UfM: The Euro-Mediterranean intergovernmental institution

43 member countries **All** EU member states **16** Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries



MISSION

To enhance regional cooperation and dialogue through the implementation of concrete projects and initiatives addressing human development, stability and integration.



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UfM: Governance



*Jordan and the EU are
 Co-Presidents since 2012*

UfM Co-Presidency

Co-ownership: The Co-Presidency ensures coherence of activities as well as equal footing and representation of **North** and **South**

UfM Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM)

Governing Body: Trimestral meetings of the Senior Officials from the MFAs of the 43 countries



UfM Secretariat

- 1** Secretary General from the South
- 6** Deputy Secretary Generals (3 from the North and 3 from the South)
- 60** Diplomats, technical experts and project managers from +15 countries and institutions

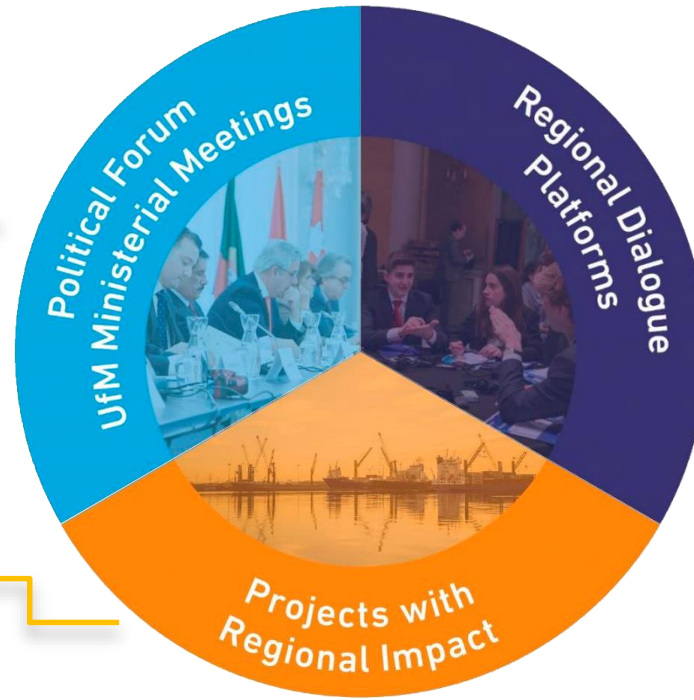




The 3 P's: Policies in Action – Strategic Objectives

Enhance **dialogue between member states** and define the UfM priorities in the priority areas of action

Identify and support **regional cooperation projects** that have a tangible impact on the ground and contribute to the goals set by UfM Member States in each area of action (UfM labelling)

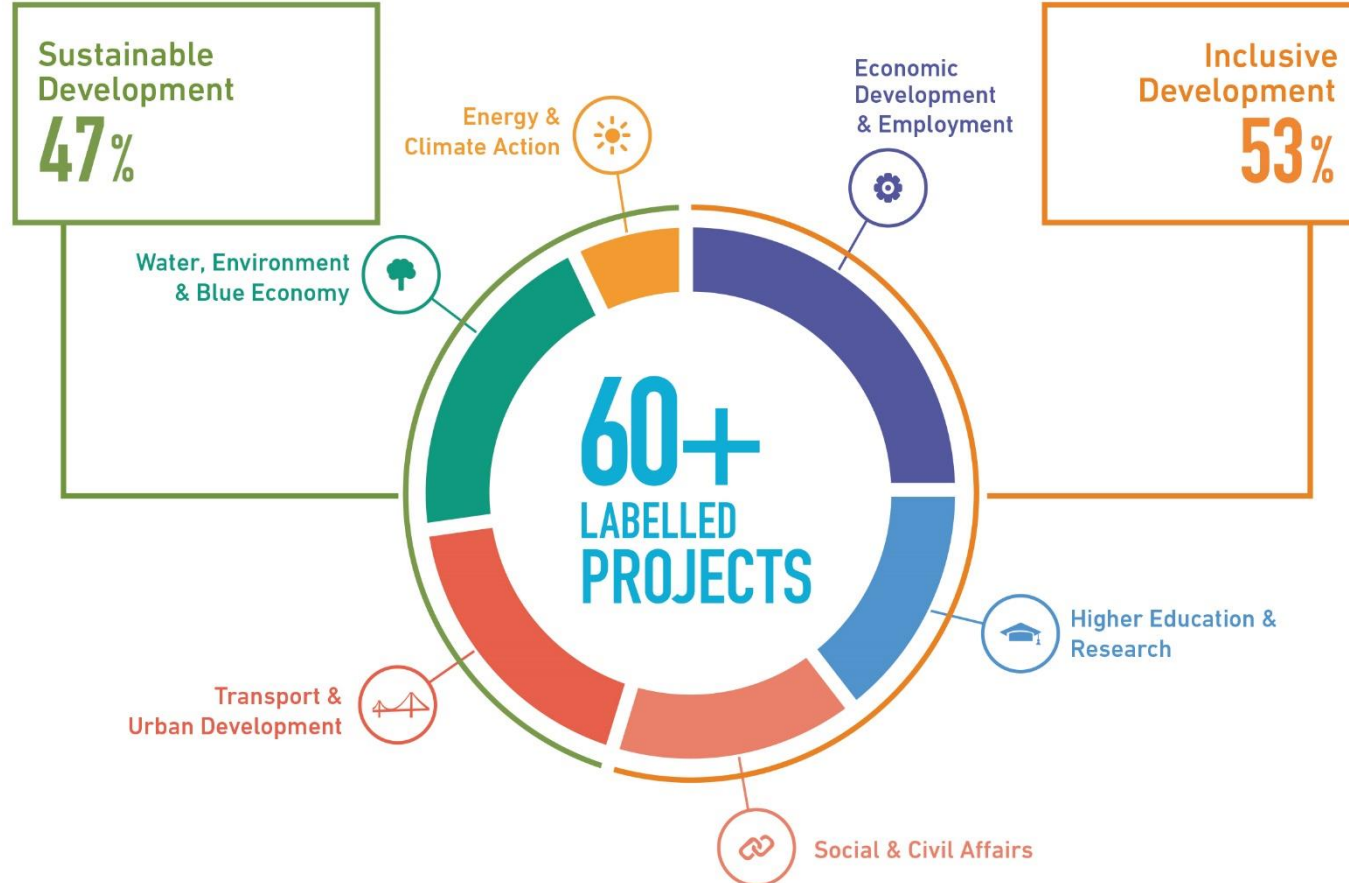


Through a **multi-stakeholder approach**, facilitate exchange on ministerial mandates; better understand stakeholders' needs; share experiences and identify best practices; put forward policy recommendations; promote concrete cooperation projects



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Five areas of action



UfM Ministerial Conference on Transport, 9 Feb 2023: Deliverables



UfM Ministerial Declaration of Transport



**Regional Transport Action Plan for the
Mediterranean region (RTAP 2021-2027)**



**Evaluation report of the Regional Transport Action
Plan for the Mediterranean region (RTAP 2014-2020)**

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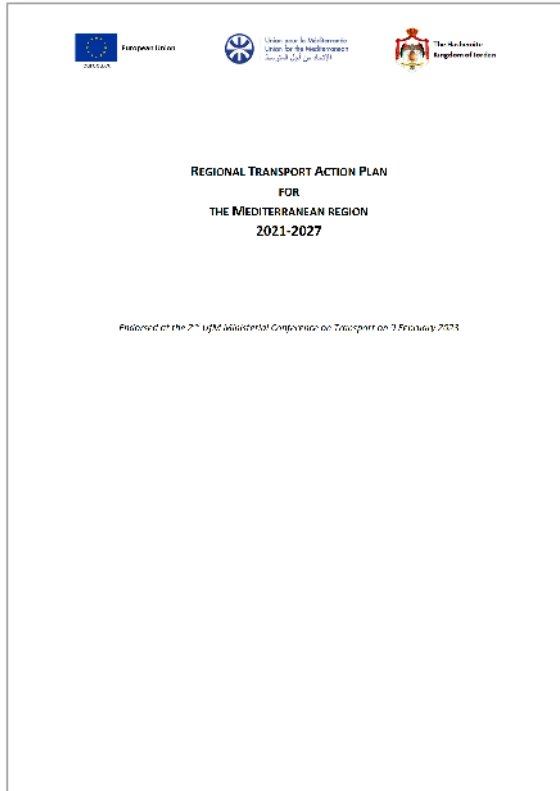
- Actions on port efficiency improvement and the development of maritime transport

II. Building Port Resilience

- Key concepts and definitions
- Relevant approaches to risk identification, assessment, and management
- Port disruption and resilience
- A step-by-step process to resilience building for ports and the maritime supply chain.
- Key measures that can be implemented to prepare, respond and recover from disruptions

**I. PORT AND MARITIME TRANSPORT RESILIENCE IN THE
NEW UfM REGIONAL TRANSPORT ACTION PLAN (RTAP)
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION UNTIL 2027**

The new Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) 2021-2027



- **Key Global and Regional Reference Policy Frameworks**
- **Operational objectives**
- **Proposed Actions**
 - ✓ National Transport Strategies and Policies
 - ✓ Transport connectivity network, financing, logistics and multimodal
 - ✓ Land transport (road transport, urban mobility and rail transport)
 - ✓ **Maritime transport and commercial seaports**
 - ✓ Civil aviation
- **Monitoring, implementation and evaluation**
- **Performance indicators**

The new Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) 2021-2027

➤ 28 actions in total

6 actions on Maritime Transport and commercial seaports



Action 8: Regulatory reforms and accession to international agreements in maritime and port sectors

Action 9: Port efficiency improvement

Action 10: Development of maritime transport

Action 11: Maritime safety

Action 12: Maritime security

Action 13: Protection of the marine environment

Action 14: Training and certification of seafarers

The new RTAP 2021-2027

Action 9: Port efficiency improvement

- Improve port efficiency by placing it at the heart of national strategies:
 - ✓ **regulatory reforms**
 - ✓ adaptation of **infrastructure and equipment** to specific needs
 - ✓ **interconnections between ports and other transport modes** including rail transport
 - ✓ the **simplification and automation of administrative procedures**

Establish indicators to boost the productivity of handling operations and reduce the dwell times

- Specific measures for
 - ✓ **cutting CO₂ emissions**
 - ✓ **making port infrastructure and services more resilient**
 - ✓ **empowering women** in the maritime sector

The new RTAP 2021-2027

Action 10: Development of maritime transport

- **Maritime transport** must continue to be a **priority** when it comes to **its development and integration into the logistics chain** and with the **various transport modes**.
- Promote the **Motorways of the Sea concept** in order to:
 - ✓ strengthen **integrated multimodal services**
 - ✓ create better **maritime transport connections between the Mediterranean ports and the TEN-T**
- Convergence of **environmental policies**
- **Resilience of maritime transport to climate change, and to possible pandemics**
- Promotion of **women's empowerment** in maritime transport

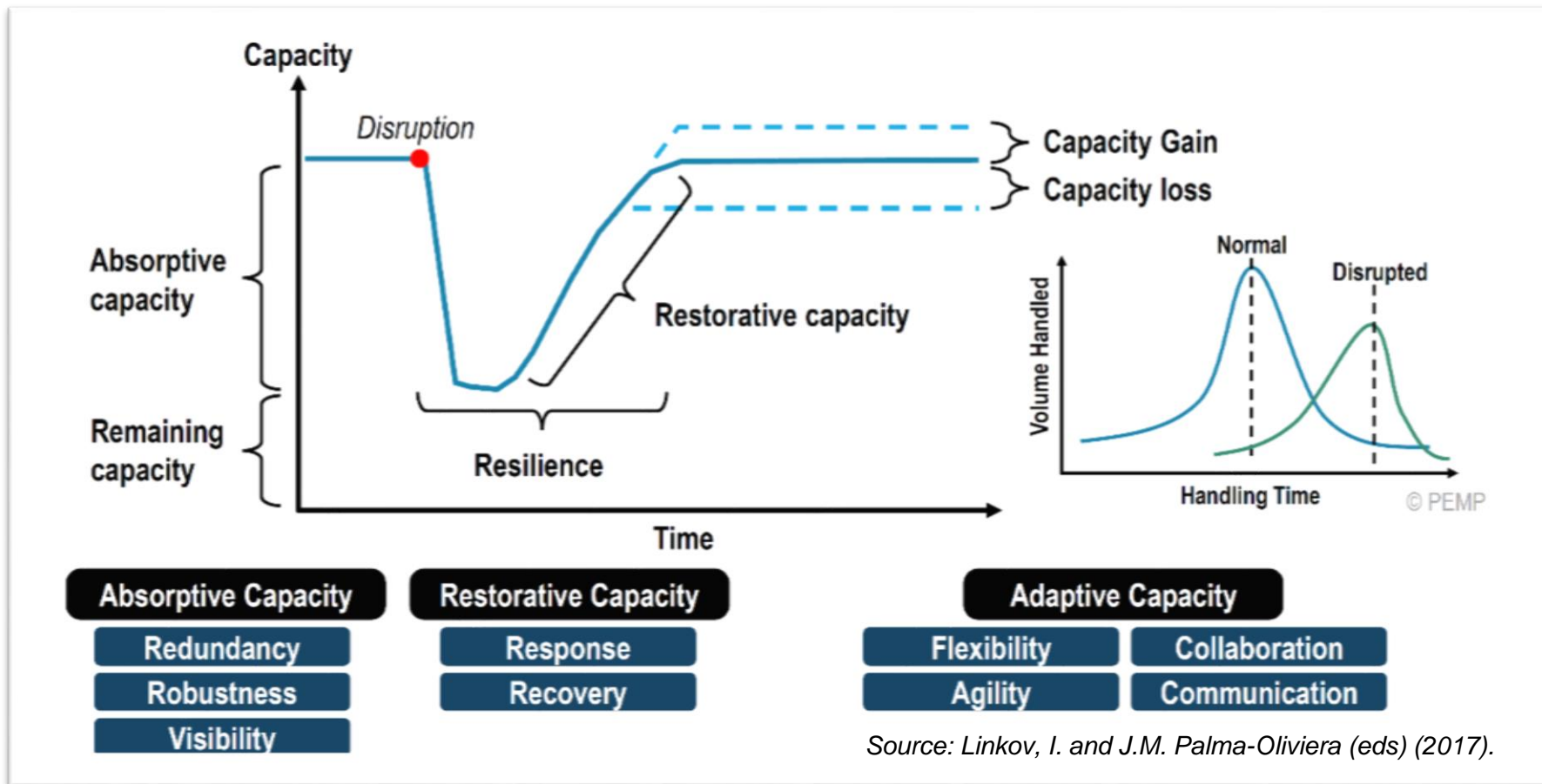
II. BUILDING PORT RESILIENCE

1. The resilience-building imperative
2. Defining port resilience
3. Actors and layers of intervention in port resilience-building
4. The port system and related risk factors
5. Building port resilience: A step-by-step approach
6. Key mitigation and response measures to port disruptions

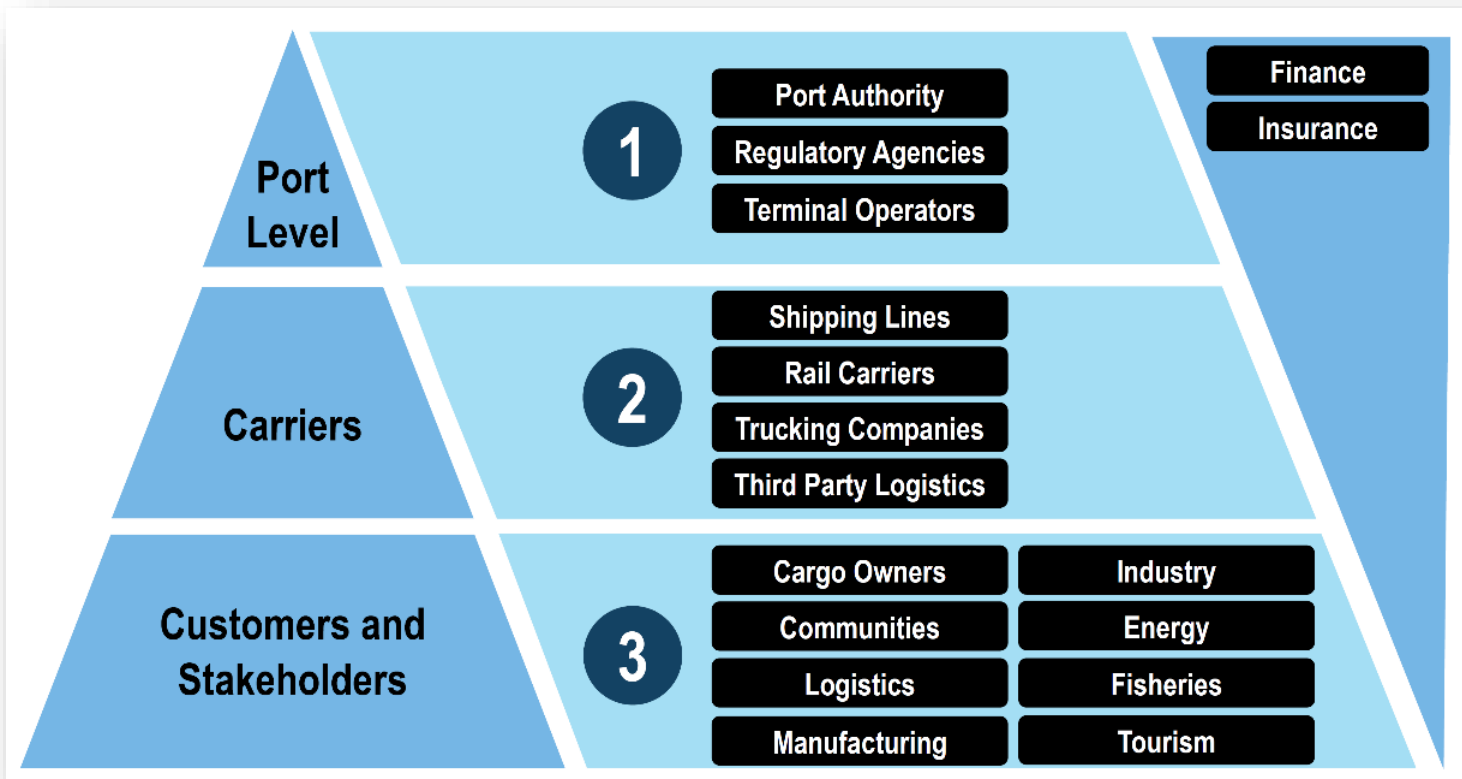
1. The resilience-building imperative

- Maritime transport underpins world economic interdependency and global supply chain linkages.
- Port resilience is not only an imperative for supply chains, but also for the national economies they support.
- Building the capability of countries to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from significant multi-hazard threats is crucial, and requires enabling agile and resilient maritime transport systems.
- Investing in risk management and emergency response preparedness, to face future pandemics but also other disruptive events, is crucial to future proof ports and the broader maritime supply chain.

2. Defining port resilience

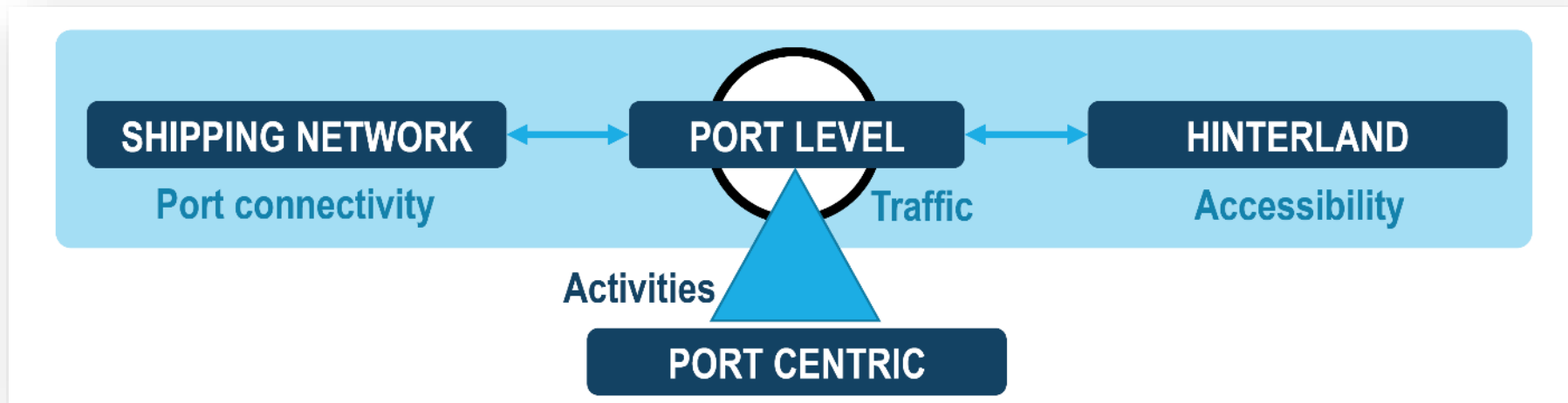


3. Actors and layers of intervention in port resilience-building



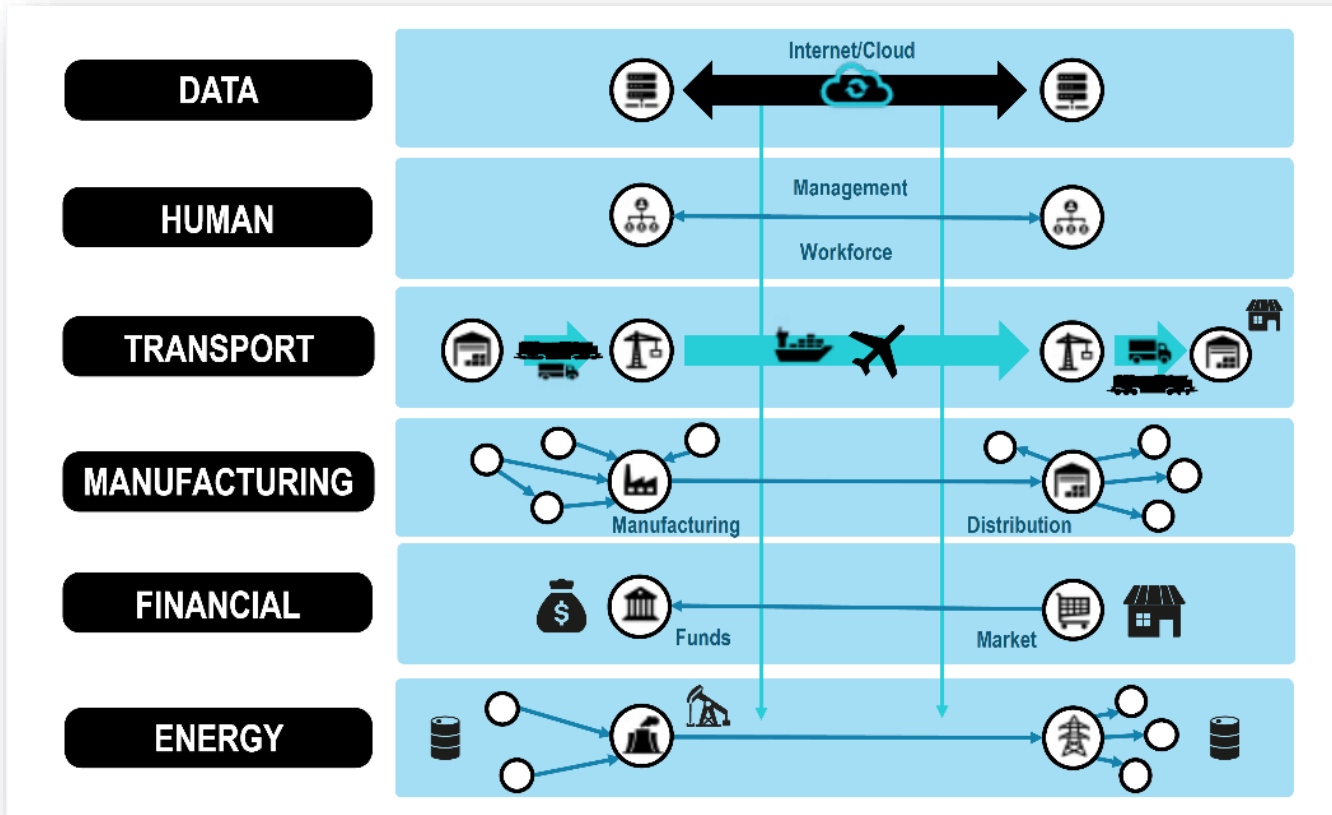
4. The port system and related risk factors

4.1 The port interface: The hinterland and the foreland (I)



4. The port system and related risk factors

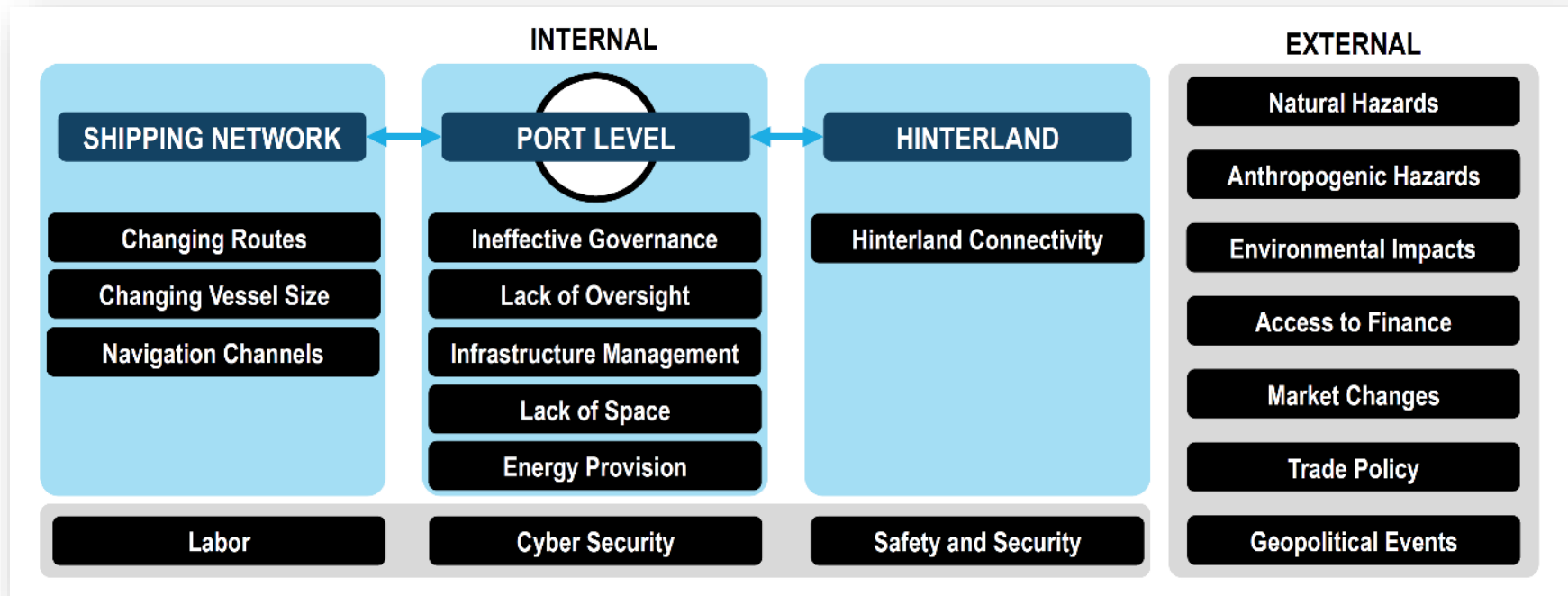
4.1 The port interface: The hinterland and the foreland (II)



Source: Adapted from Manners-Bell J. (2022).

4. The port system and related risk factors

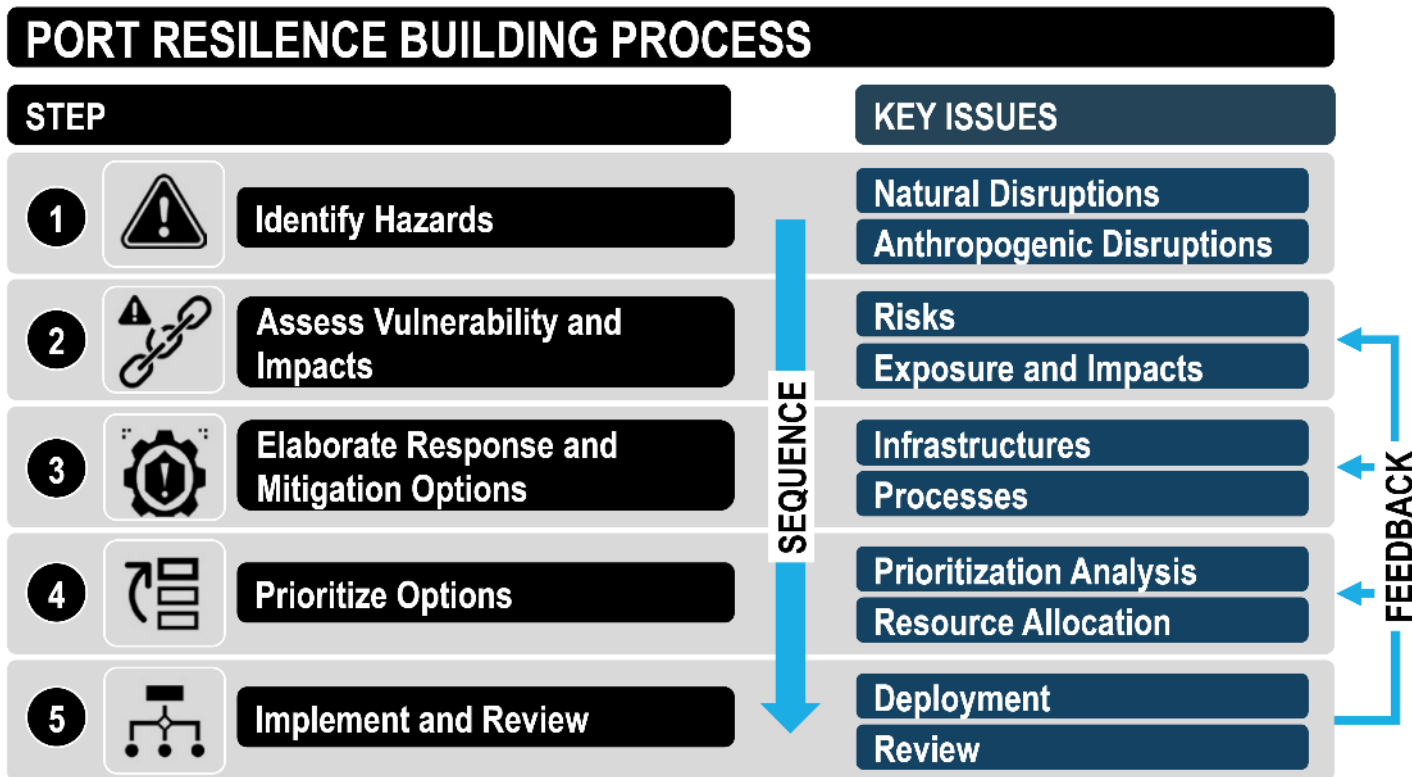
4.6 Port risk factors and challenges to resilience



Source: Adapted from Kim, Y., and L. Ross (2019).

5. Building port resilience: a step-by-step approach

Port resilience-building process: A stepwise approach



Thank You !

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